

Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



(11)

**EP 0 887 067 A2**

(12)

**EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:  
30.12.1998 Bulletin 1998/53

(51) Int. Cl.<sup>6</sup>: **A61K 7/00, A61K 7/06**

(21) Application number: **98111533.0**

(22) Date of filing: **23.06.1998**

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU  
MC NL PT SE**  
Designated Extension States:  
**AL LT LV MK RO SI**

(30) Priority: **25.06.1997 JP 169322/97**  
**05.12.1997 JP 335255/97**

(71) Applicant: **Kao Corporation**  
**Chuo-Ku Tokyo 103 (JP)**

(72) Inventors:  
• **Kouzu, Emiko,**  
**c/o Kao Corp. Research Laboratories**  
**Tokyo 131 (JP)**  
• **Itou, Takashi,**  
**c/o Kao Corp. Research Lab.**  
**Tokyo 131 (JP)**  
• **Uzu, Atsushi,**  
**c/o Kao Corp. Research Lab.**  
**Tokyo 131 (JP)**

• **Nomura, Tadashi,**  
**c/o Kao Corp. Research Lab.**  
**Tokyo 131 (JP)**  
• **Asami, Michiko,**  
**c/o Kao Corp. Research Lab.**  
**Tokyo 131 (JP)**  
• **Hirano, Aya,**  
**c/o Kao Corp. Research Lab.**  
**Tokyo 131 (JP)**  
• **Itou, Yoshiaki,**  
**c/o Kao Corp. Research Lab.**  
**Tokyo 131 (JP)**

(74) Representative:  
**Hansen, Bernd, Dr. Dipl.-Chem. et al**  
**Hoffmann Eitle,**  
**Patent- und Rechtsanwälte,**  
**Arabellastrasse 4**  
**81925 München (DE)**

(54) **Hair cosmetics**

(57) In a hair cosmetic containing titanium-dioxide-coated mica, titanium-dioxide-coated mica with particle diameters of 20  $\mu$ m or larger is used in a proportion not more than 10% by volume in the total volume of the titanium-dioxide-coated mica so that, when applied to hair, it may not impart an unnaturally glittering impression to the hair. To improve re-dispersibility of such a hair cosmetic, a carboxyvinyl polymer and an amphoteric macromolecule may be used in combination.

**EP 0 887 067 A2**

## Description

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

## 1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to a hair cosmetic that can impart a temporary change in the color tone of hair. More particularly, it relates to a hair cosmetic that contains titanium-dioxide-coated mica but can change the color tone of hair into a color tone with a natural impression.

## 2. Description of the Related Art

As hair cosmetics for imparting changes in the color tone of hair, permanent hair dyes (hair colors, bleach and colors), hair bleaches (bleaches), semi-permanent hair dyes (hair manicures) and temporary hair dyes are conventionally used from the viewpoint of retention of color tones changed.

Of these, the use of permanent hair dyes, semi-permanent hair dyes or hair bleaches tends to cause problems such as hair damage and skin dyeing. Moreover, there are problems that these can be handled with difficulty for users who want to treat their own hair by themselves and also that, if color tones have been changed into tones not originally intended, it is actually impossible to readily restore the original color.

On the other hand, the use of temporary hair dyes may cause neither hair damage nor skin dyeing. Moreover, they have an advantage that the original color tone can be restored by shampooing the colored hair to easily wash off the temporary hair dye adhering to the hair.

Recently, as a kind of such temporary hair dyes, a hair cosmetic mixed with titanium-dioxide-coated mica is proposed (see Japanese Patent Applications Laid-open No. 58-124713, No. 62-4219 and No. 1-121208), which mica has been used from old times as a pearlescent pigment in cosmetics and hair-treating materials and has a good hiding power. When hair cosmetics containing such titanium-dioxide-coated mica are used in hair, the hair can be colored and then the hair colored can be readily restored to the original color tone of hair by shampooing.

As a different kind of such temporary hair dyes, a hair color foam aerosol is proposed which is obtained by filling an aerosol pressure container with a) a base solution obtained by mixing, in a mixed solvent of ethanol and water, such titanium-dioxide-coated mica, a carboxyvinyl polymer used as a thickening agent capable of highly effectively preventing the titanium-dioxide-coated mica from settling and an anionic resin used as a binder for fixing the titanium-dioxide-coated mica onto the hair, and b) an aerosol propellant added to the base solution (Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 62-255414).

However, conventional hair cosmetics containing the titanium-dioxide-coated mica have had a problem of a difficulty in their daily use because they not only color the hair but also impart a glittering, strongly pearly impression to the hair.

In particular, the hair color foam aerosol disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 62-255414, has problems that the titanium-dioxide-coated mica, though having a good re-dispersibility in the base solution, tends to agglomerate on the hair to cause flaking and also that the color formation attributable to the titanium-dioxide-coated mica is too insufficient to well change the color of hair. Moreover, it may undesirably impart a glittering impression with an unnaturally strongly pearly appearance.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention was made in order to solve the above problems the prior art has had. Accordingly, a first object of the present invention is to make it possible to color hair in a natural impression when hair cosmetics containing titanium-dioxide-coated mica are applied to the hair. Also, a second object of the present invention is to make it possible to realize a good dispersibility for such hair cosmetics.

The present inventors took note of the fact that the relationship between particle diameter of titanium-dioxide-coated mica and the glittering impression imparted to hair has not been taken into consideration at all in the conventional hair cosmetics containing the titanium-dioxide-coated mica, and have reached a finding that the color tone of hair can be changed into a natural tone without imparting the glittering impression to hair, when titanium-dioxide-coated mica with a relatively large particle diameter is held in a smaller proportion in the total volume of titanium-dioxide-coated mica used. On the basis of such a finding, they have accomplished a hair cosmetic according to a first embodiment of the present invention that can achieve the first object.

More specifically, as the first embodiment, the present invention provides a hair cosmetic containing titanium-dioxide-coated mica, wherein titanium-dioxide-coated mica with particle diameters of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or larger is in a proportion not more than 10% by volume in the total volume of the titanium-dioxide-coated mica.

The present inventors also made extensive studies in order to achieve the above second object. As a result, they have reached, in addition to the above finding, the following findings (i) and (ii):

(i) that, when titanium-dioxide-coated mica with a relatively small particle diameter is mixed in hair cosmetics, the hair cosmetics tend to agglomerate, have an insufficient re-dispersibility, tend to cause caking and may insufficiently form colors on the hair; and

(ii) that, even if titanium-dioxide-coated mica with a relatively small particle diameter is used, the titanium-dioxide-coated mica can be well re-dispersed when a carboxyvinyl polymer and an amphoteric macromolecule are used in combination in a specified proportion, and the color tone of hair can be changed into a natural tone without imparting any glittering impression to the hair. On the basis of such findings, they have accomplished a hair cosmetic according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

More specifically, as the second embodiment, the present invention provides a hair cosmetic in which, in addition to the titanium-dioxide-coated mica with particle diameters of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or larger contained in a proportion not more than 10% by volume, a carboxyvinyl polymer and an amphoteric macromolecule are used in combination.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The hair cosmetic according to the first embodiment of the present invention contains titanium-dioxide-coated mica. The reason why the titanium-dioxide-coated mica is used is as follows:

The titanium-dioxide-coated mica commonly refers to those comprising a laminar natural mica (white mica, black mica or gold mica) of from about several  $\mu\text{m}$  to about hundreds of  $\mu\text{m}$  in maximum size and from about 0.05 to about 1  $\mu\text{m}$  in thickness or a synthetic mica of from about 0.1  $\mu\text{m}$  to about 50  $\mu\text{m}$  in maximum size and from about 0.05 to about 50  $\mu\text{m}$  in thickness, the laminar surfaces of which are coated with titanium dioxide to have titanium dioxide layers. Such titanium-dioxide-coated mica itself has a white appearance, and forms an interference color of yellow, red, blue or green depending on the thickness of titanium dioxide layers. Thus, the mixing of the titanium-dioxide-coated mica in hair cosmetics, when the hair cosmetics are applied to black hair, brings about very vivid color formation by contrast with black background of the hair to which the titanium-dioxide-coated mica has adhered.

Incidentally, the particle diameter referred to on the titanium-dioxide-coated mica is expressed variously by maximum size measured with a microscope or average value determined by a light-scattering method. The particle diameter of titanium-dioxide-coated mica in the present invention is meant by a value obtained by the Coulter method. According to the Coulter method, particle size distribution can be measured easily using, e.g., Coulter Multicizer 020487 (manufactured by Coulter Electronics Co; with an aperture of 100  $\mu\text{m}$  diameter). To make calibration, a monodisperse silica latex may be used. In this measurement, in order to make measurement without causing the aggregation of titanium-dioxide-coated mica particles, the measurement must be made after the particles is diluted with a surface-active agent solution (e.g., an aqueous 0.03% polyoxyethylene alkyl ether solution) followed by ultrasonic treatment.

Commonly available titanium-dioxide-coated mica has a broad particle size distribution, ranging from very fine particle diameters of from 1 to 2  $\mu\text{m}$  to relatively large particle diameters of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or larger. According to findings made by the present inventors, those which strongly impart a glittering pearly impression to hair are particles with the relatively large particle diameters of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or larger, and also those in which titanium-dioxide-coated mica with particle diameters of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or larger is in a proportion more than 10% by volume in the total volume of the titanium-dioxide-coated mica.

Accordingly, in the hair cosmetic according to the first embodiment of the present invention, the proportion of the titanium-dioxide-coated mica with particle diameters of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or larger is controlled to be not more than 10% by volume, preferably not more than 7% by volume, more preferably not more than 5% by volume, and still more preferably not more than 1% by volume, in the total volume of the titanium-dioxide-coated mica contained therein. Hence, when the hair cosmetic according to the first embodiment of the present invention is applied to hair, the color tone of hair can be changed into a natural tone without imparting the glittering pearly impression to the hair.

Titanium dioxide used in the titanium-dioxide-coated mica is structurally grouped into the rutile type and the anatase type. The rutile type titanium dioxide, having a higher refractive index and superior reflecting properties, is preferred because it can provide a greater change in color and a vivid hair color.

The rutile type titanium dioxide may be coated on mica by a known method including a method in which tin oxide is used (U.S. Patents No. 4,038,099 and No. 4,086,100) and a method in which iron and at least one of calcium oxide, magnesium oxide and zinc oxide are used (Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 7-316464). From the viewpoint of safety, the latter method is preferred.

Titanium-dioxide-coated mica produced by the latter method consequently contains iron and at least one of calcium oxide, magnesium oxide and zinc oxide. Here, if the iron is in a too small content in the titanium-dioxide-coated mica, the titanium-dioxide-coated mica may have an insufficient interference color. If it is in a too large content, the titanium-dioxide-coated mica may turn pale brown to make color changes lack in beauty when applied to the hair. Hence, the



iron may preferably be in a content of from 0.125 to 1% by weight based on the weight of mica particles to be coated with the titanium dioxide. Also, if at least one of calcium oxide, magnesium oxide and zinc oxide is in a too small content in the titanium-dioxide-coated mica, the rutile type titanium dioxide may not be well formed to make color changes and gloss poor when applied to the hair. Hence, it may preferably be in a content of at least 0.05% by weight based on the weight of mica particles to be coated with the titanium dioxide.

As the titanium-dioxide-coated mica used in the hair cosmetic according to the first embodiment of the present invention, various titanium-dioxide-coated mica may be used which satisfies the condition that particles with particle diameters of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or larger are in a proportion not more than 10% by volume. For example, titanium-dioxide-coated mica coated with titanium dioxide alone, and colored titanium-dioxide-coated mica such as titanium-dioxide-coated mica coated with red iron oxide, titanium-dioxide-coated mica coated with zinc white, titanium-dioxide-coated mica coated with Iron Blue, titanium-dioxide-coated mica coated with Carmine, titanium-dioxide-coated mica coated with black iron oxide, titanium-dioxide-coated mica coated with Red No.226, and titanium-dioxide-coated mica coated with barium sulfate, as well as colored titanium-dioxide-coated mica having a low-grade titanium oxide layer as disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 5-43417.

The titanium-dioxide-coated mica used in the present invention can be readily obtained by sieving commercially available titanium-dioxide-coated mica containing particles with diameters of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or larger in a proportion more than 10% by volume, to remove the portion of larger particles. Among the commercially available titanium-dioxide-coated mica, those which fulfill the condition of the present invention need not be sieved, and such commercially available products may be used as they are.

As a specific example of the titanium-dioxide-coated mica, it may include FLAMENCO SATIN GOLD (trade name; the proportion of particles with diameters of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or larger is 0.1% by volume), available from Mearl Co.

As the titanium-dioxide-coated mica, those having been treated to make particle surfaces hydrophobic in order to improve its stability or dispersibility in the hair cosmetic may be used, having been treated with, e.g., silicone oil, an aliphatic metal salt, alkyl phosphate, an alkali metal salt or amine salt of alkyl phosphate, an N-mono, long-chain (C8-C22) aromatic acyl basic amino acid, or a fluorine compound having a perfluoroalkyl group.

In the hair cosmetic according to the first embodiment of the present invention, the titanium-dioxide-coated mica may preferably be in a content of from 0.5 to 20% by weight, more preferably from 1 to 15% by weight, and still more preferably from 2 to 10% by weight, because if it is in a too small content the color of hair may be less changed and if it is in a too large content the hair may undesirably have a stiff feel.

In order to stably fix the titanium-dioxide-coated mica to the hair, the hair cosmetic according to the first embodiment of the present invention may preferably be mixed with a pigment-fixing resin. The pigment-fixing resin also functions as a hair-setting resin, and hence the hair cosmetic mixed with the pigment-fixing resin can have the effect of hair dressing.

The pigment-fixing resin may include various polymers of synthetic or natural types, amphoteric polymers, anionic polymers, cationic polymers and nonionic polymers, any of which may be used.

Here, the amphoteric polymers may include Methacryloyl ethyl betain/Acrylates copolymers, as exemplified by YUKAFORMER AM-75, YUKAFORMER SM, YUKAFORMER 202 (trade names; all available from Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Limited); and hydroxypropyl acrylate/butylaminoethyl methacrylate/acrylic acid octylamide copolymers as exemplified by AMPHOMER 28-4910 and LV-71 (trade names; all available from National Starch Co.). In particular, YUKAFORMER AM-75 or YUKAFORMER 202 may preferably be used.

The anionic polymers may include, e.g., various polymers containing carboxyl groups. In particular, acrylic or methacrylic acid/acrylic or methacrylic acid copolymers or salts thereof may preferably be used.

The cationic polymers may preferably include vinyl pyrrolidone/quaternized dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate copolymers as exemplified by GUFQUAT 734, GUFQUAT 755N (trade names; all available from ISP Corp.) and PQ-11 (trade name; available from BASF Corp.).

The nonionic polymers may include polyvinyl pyrrolidone/vinyl acetate copolymers as exemplified by Luviskol VA 28E, 37E, 55E, 64E, 73E (trade name; all available from BASF Corp.), and PVP/VA E-735, E-635, E-535, E-335, S-630, W-735 (trade name; all available from ISP Corp.).

As natural macromolecules or derivatives thereof, they may preferably include, e.g., cationized cellulose and hydroxypropyl chitosan.

Of these pigment-fixing resins, with regard to those having acidic groups, those in which part or the whole of their acidic groups has been neutralized and converted into salts are preferred in view of feel or the like.

Of the pigment-fixing resins, with regard to those having basic groups, those in which part or the whole of their basic groups has been neutralized and converted into salts are preferred.

Any of these pigment-fixing resins may be mixed in an amount of from 1 to 100 parts by weight, preferably from 10 to 100 parts by weight, and more preferably from 20 to 50 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of the titanium-dioxide-coated mica.

The hair cosmetic according to the first embodiment of the present invention may optionally and appropriately be

further mixed with an anionic surface-active agent such as sodium stearate, sodium lauryl stearate or sodium polyoxyethylene alkyl ether sulfates; a cationic surface-active agent such as stearyl trimethylammonium chloride; a nonionic surface-active agent such as polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, glycerol fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene hardened castor oil, polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene sorbitol fatty acid esters or coconut oil fatty acid diethanolamides; an amphoteric surface-active agent such as lauryl betaine; a hydrocarbon such as squalane or liquid paraffin; a silicone oil such as dimethylpolysiloxane, methylphenylpolysiloxane or amino-modified silicone; a polyol such as glycerol or propylene glycol; a carboxy vinyl polymer (e.g., CARBOPOL 940, trade name, available from B.F. Goodrich); a thickening agent such as xanthane gum; a dispersion stabilizer such as clay mineral; and an oil agent such as higher alcohols, higher fatty acid esters and animal or vegetable oils; as well as a humectant, a neutralizing agent, an antiseptic, an ultra-violet light absorbent, an antioxidant, vitamin, extract, and a perfume.

Here, the titanium-dioxide-coated mica used in the hair cosmetic according to the first embodiment of the present invention may be used in combination with a carboxyvinyl polymer and also an amphoteric macromolecule may be used in combination, to obtain a hair cosmetic according to the second embodiment of the present invention, which has a superior re-dispersibility in addition to the advantages the hair cosmetic according to the first embodiment of the present invention has.

The titanium-dioxide-coated mica in the hair cosmetic according to the second embodiment of the present invention may preferably be in a content relatively smaller than the hair cosmetic according to the first embodiment. If, however, it is in a too small content, the color of hair may be less changed and, if it is in a too large content, the hair may undesirably have a stiff feel. Thus, the titanium-dioxide-coated mica may preferably be in a content of from 0.5 to 10% by weight, more preferably from 1 to 7% by weight, and still more preferably from 2 to 5% by weight.

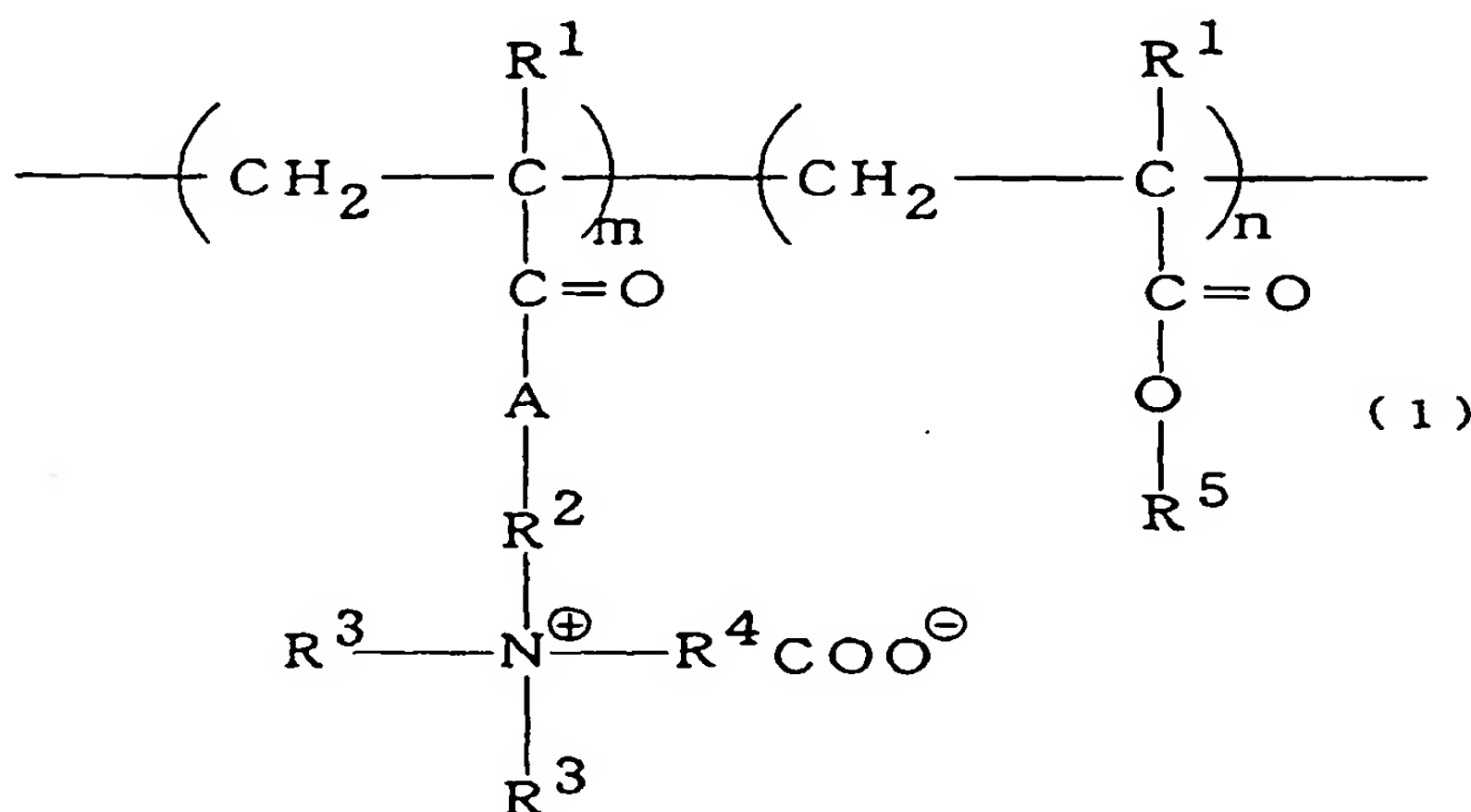
As mentioned above, the hair cosmetic according to the second embodiment of the present invention makes use of a carboxyvinyl polymer. Hence, the titanium-dioxide-coated mica, commonly having a relatively great specific gravity among the components of hair cosmetics, can be prevented from settling or caking.

The carboxyvinyl polymer may include, e.g., CARBOPOL 980 and CARBOPOL 981 (trade names; all available from B.F. Goodrich).

The carboxyvinyl polymer may preferably be mixed in the hair cosmetic in an amount of from 0.01 to 0.2% by weight, and more preferably from 0.03 to 0.1% by weight, because if it is in a too small quantity the titanium-dioxide-coated mica may have an insufficient re-dispersibility and if it is in a too large quantity the hair cosmetic may have a sticky feel.

The hair cosmetic according to the second embodiment of the present invention also contains an amphoteric macromolecule. Hence, the titanium-dioxide-coated mica can be prevented from undergoing the aggregation on hair that may occur when other resins such as anionic resin are used, and the titanium-dioxide-coated mica can be fixed to hair without causing any lowering of color-forming properties of the titanium-dioxide-coated mica.

Here, as the amphoteric macromolecule, polymers represented by the following formula (1), having a molecular weight of from 40,000 to 300,000, are particularly preferably usable.



wherein  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^3$  each independently represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group;  $\text{R}^2$  and  $\text{R}^4$  each represent an alkylene group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms (e.g., a methylene group, an ethylene group and a propylene group);  $\text{R}^5$  rep-

resents a saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon group having 1 to 24 carbon atoms (e.g., an ethyl group, a butyl group, an octyl group, a lauryl group and a stearyl group); A is not present or represents an oxygen atom or an NH group; and m and n are each an integer that satisfies  $m:n = 20:80$  to  $90:10$ .

The amphoteric macromolecule may preferably be mixed in the hair cosmetic in an amount of from 0.2 to 3% by weight, and more preferably from 0.5 to 1% by weight, because if it is in a too small quantity the titanium-dioxide-coated mica can not be well fixed to hair and if it is in a too large quantity the hair may have a stiff feel.

For the purpose of improving the dispersibility of the titanium-dioxide-coated mica, the hair cosmetic according to the second embodiment of the present invention may preferably be further incorporated with any one or both of a non-ionic surfactant and an anionic surfactant.

Such a nonionic surfactant may include polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, glycerol fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oils, polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters and coconut fatty acid diethanol amides. The anionic surfactant may include polyoxyethylene alkyl ether phosphates, polyoxyethylene alkyl ether sulfates, alkyl sulfates and fatty acid salts.

The nonionic surfactant and the anionic surfactant may preferably be mixed in the hair cosmetic in an amount of from 0.1 to 3% by weight, and more preferably from 0.3 to 1% by weight, in total because if they are in a too small quantity they may less contribute to the dispersibility of the titanium-dioxide-coated mica and if they are in a too large quantity the hair may have a sticky feel.

In order to make also the amphoteric macromolecule contribute to the stable fixing of the titanium-dioxide-coated mica to hair, the hair cosmetic according to the second embodiment of the present invention may additionally contain the pigment-fixing resin as described in the hair cosmetic according to the first embodiment. The pigment-fixing resin also functions as a hair-setting resin, and hence the hair cosmetic mixed with the pigment-fixing resin can have the effect of hair dressing. Such a pigment-fixing resin may include acrylic resins and polyvinyl pyrrolidone/vinyl acetate copolymers.

Such a pigment-fixing resin may preferably be mixed in an amount of 1 to 1,000 parts by weight, more preferably from 10 to 100 parts by weight, and still more preferably from 20 to 50 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of the titanium-dioxide-coated mica.

The hair cosmetic according to the second embodiment of the present invention may optionally and appropriately be further mixed with a cationic surface-active agent such as stearyl trimethyl ammonium chloride, an amphoteric surface-active agent such as lauryl betaine, a hydrocarbon such as squalane or liquid paraffin; a silicone oil such as dimethylpolysiloxane, methylphenylpolysiloxane or amino-modified silicone, a polyol such as glycerol or propylene glycol, a thickening agent such as xanthane gum, a dispersion stabilizer such as clay mineral, and an oil agent such as higher alcohols, higher fatty acid esters or animal or vegetable oils; as well as a humectant, a neutralizing agent, an antiseptic, an ultraviolet light absorbent, an antioxidant, vitamin, extract, and a perfume.

The hair cosmetics according to the first and second embodiments of the present invention may further be mixed with dyes including tar dyes and natural dyes generally used in cosmetics. Also, for the purpose of being dressed up differently than usual, a pearling agent such as large-diameter titanium-dioxide-coated mica, white mica or synthetic mica may appropriately be mixed.

In addition to the foregoing essential components and optional components, the hair cosmetics according to the first and second embodiments of the present invention may also preferably be incorporated with water or ethanol or both of these as a dispersion medium.

The above hair cosmetics according to the first and second embodiments of the present invention are desired to be formed into aerosol cosmetics when their form of use is taken into account. In such an instance, the hair cosmetic may preferably be incorporated with an aerosol propellant in addition to the titanium-dioxide-coated mica. Such an aerosol propellant may include liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), dimethyl ether, carbon dioxide, compressed nitrogen and compressed air. Any of these may be used in combination of two or more.

The aerosol propellant may preferably be used in an amount of from 5 to 50% by weight, and more preferably from 7 to 20% by weight, based on the weight of the base solution containing the titanium-dioxide-coated mica in the case of petroleum gas or dimethyl ether.

Forms of preparations suited for the first and second embodiments of the present invention may include gels, sprays, creams, lotions, foams, waxes, spray foams and post-foaming gels. In particular, foams are preferred.

## EXAMPLES

The present invention will be described below in greater detail by giving Experiments.

As titanium-dioxide-coated mica used in the following Experiments, titanium-dioxide-coated micas A to F were used, each having average particle diameter and proportion (% by volume) of titanium-dioxide-coated mica with particle diameters of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or larger as shown in Table 1.

As titanium-dioxide-coated mica A, FLAMENCO SATIN GOLD 260M (trade name; rutile type, available from Mearl

Co.) was used as it was. As titanium-dioxide-coated mica F, TIMIRON SUPER GOLD (trade name; anatase type, available from Merck & Co., Inc.) was used as it was. As titanium-dioxide-coated micas B to E, those obtained by classifying the titanium-dioxide-coated mica F by means of an MDS classifier manufactured by Nippon Pneumatic Industries Co. were used.

Table 1

(i)* Mica	(ii)* Diameter ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	(iii)* Proportion (% by volume)
A	5.2	0.1
B	7.4	1.0
C	6.9	3.7
D	8.7	7.3
E	12.0	10.9
F	13.0	14.0

Notes of Table 1:

(i)\* Kind of Titanium Dioxide Coated Mica)

(ii)\* Average Partide Diameter

(iii)\* Proportion of titanium-dioxide-coated mica with particle diameters of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or larger

#### Experiments 1 to 7

Components except LPG, as shown in Table 2, were mixed by a conventional method, and the mixture obtained was injected into a commercially available aerosol foam container, which was further filled with the LPG (0.4 MPa). Thus, hair cosmetics were obtained in the form that they were filled in aerosol foam containers.

#### - Evaluation -

The hair cosmetic prepared in each Experiment and filled in the aerosol foam container was applied to hair, where the change in the color of hair (hereinafter often "hair-color change") was tested and evaluated in the following way.

#### Hair-color change test

The aerosol foam of the hair cosmetic was spouted out of the aerosol foam container, and an about 1 g portion thereof was coated on a hair sample of 15 cm long (about 5 g). The hair sample thus treated was combed to make it fitting, followed by drying. After the drying, ten (10) specialist panelists visually observed changes in the color of hair and their naturalness (degree of glittering impression) to express them as marks according to the following evaluation criteria. Average marks of the ten specialist panelists were ranked according to the following evaluation criteria.

Results obtained are shown in Table 2. The result of ranking is desired to be A or B in practical use.

EP 0 887 067 A2

Hair-color change:	
A great change is seen:	2 points
A little change is seen:	1 point
Little change is seen:	0 point
Naturalness:	
Glittering impression is little seen:	2 points
Glittering impression is a little seen with a little unnaturalness:	1 point
Glittering impression is greatly seen with unnaturalness:	0 point

Evaluation criteria:	
Rank	Average mark
A:	From 1.5 to 2.
B:	From 1 to less than 1.5.
C:	From 0.5 to less than 1.
D:	Less than 0.5.



Table 2

		(% by weight)						
		Experiment						
Components		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Titanium-dioxide-coated mica:								
A	3.0	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-
C	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-
D	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-
E	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0
Anionic polymer*1								
	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Surface-active agent*2								
	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Ethanol	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Water	bal.	bal.	bal.	bal.	bal.	bal.	bal.	bal.
LPG (0.4 MPa)								
	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
- Evaluation -								
Hair-color change:								
	A	B	A	B	B	C	C	
Naturalness:	A	A	A	A	B	D	D	

## Notes of Table 2:

\*1: PLASCIZE L-75CB (act. 50%), available from Goo Chemical Co., Ltd.

\*2: Polyoxyethylene (9) sec-tetradecyl ether.

As can be seen from Table 2, the hair cosmetics of Experiments 1 to 5 according to the present invention was able to change the color tone of hair in a natural feeling.

On the other hand, the hair cosmetics of Experiments 6 and 7 was not able to change the color tone of hair especially in a natural feeling because the titanium-dioxide-coated mica with particle diameters of 20  $\mu$ m or larger was in a proportion more than 10% by volume in the total volume of the titanium-dioxide-coated mica used.

## Experiment 8

Components except LPG, as shown in Table 3, were mixed by a conventional method, and the mixture obtained was injected into a commercially available hair spray container, which was further filled with the LPG (0.25 MPa). Thus, a hair cosmetic was obtained in the form that it was filled in a hair spray container. On the hair cosmetic thus obtained, the hair-color change and naturalness were evaluated in the same manner as in Experiment 1.

Results obtained are shown in Table 3. As can be seen from Table 3, the hair cosmetic of Experiment 8 was able to change the color tone of hair in a natural feeling.

Table 3

Components	(% by weight)
Titanium-dioxide-coated mica A	2.0
Amphoteric polymer (AMPHOMER 28-4910, available from National Starch Co.)	1.0
2-Amino-2-methylpropanol	0.17
Squalane	0.1
Methyl phenyl polysiloxane (KF-53, available from Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.)	0.2
Perfume	0.1
Ethanol	balance
LPG (0.25 MPa)	40.0
- Evaluation -	
Hair-color change:	A
Naturalness:	A

## Experiment 9

Components except LPG, as shown in Table 4, were mixed by a conventional method, and the mixture obtained was injected into a commercially available aerosol foam container, which was further filled with the LPG (0.4 MPa). On the aerosol foam of the hair cosmetic thus obtained, the hair-color change and naturalness were evaluated in the same manner as in Experiment 1.

Results obtained are shown in Table 4. As can be seen from Table 4, the hair cosmetic of Experiment 9 was able to change the color tone of hair in a natural feeling.

Table 4

Components	(% by weight)
Titanium-dioxide-coated mica A	3.0
Amphoteric polymer (YUKAFORMER 202(act.30%), available from Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Limited)	2.0
Stearyl trimethylammonium chloride	0.3
Polyoxyethylene (9EO) tetradecyl ether	0.5
Squalane	0.5
Methylparaben	0.1
Ethanol	5.0
Water	balance
Perfume	0.2
LPG (0.4 MPa)	10.0

Table 4 (continued)

Components	(% by weight)
- Evaluation -	
Hair-color change:	A
Naturalness:	A

## Experiment 10

Components as shown in Table 5 were mixed by a conventional method to obtain a gel type hair cosmetic. On the hair cosmetic thus obtained, the hair-color change and naturalness were evaluated in the same manner as in Experiment 1.

Results obtained are shown in Table 5. As can be seen from Table 5, the gel type hair cosmetic of Experiment 10 was able to change the color tone of hair in a natural feeling.

Table 5

Components	(% by weight)
Titanium-dioxide-coated mica*3	10.0
Xanthane gum*4	1.0
Anionic polymer*1	2.0
Polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil (40EO)	0.5
Glycerol	0.1
Ethanol	20.0
Perfume	0.15
Purified water	balance
- Evaluation -	
Hair-color change:	B
Naturalness:	A

Notes of Table 5:

\*1: PLASCIZE L-75CB (act. 50%), available from Goo Chemical Co., Ltd.

\*3: Average particle diameter: 5.2  $\mu\text{m}$ ; proportion of particles with diameters of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or larger: 0.1% by volume; FLAMENCO SATIN BLUE 660M (rutile type, available from Mearl Co.).

\*4: ECHO GUM T, available from Dainippon Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.).

## Experiment 11

Components as shown in Table 6 were mixed by a conventional method to obtain a foam type hair cosmetic. On the hair cosmetic thus obtained, the hair-color change and naturalness were evaluated in the same manner as in Experiment 1.

Results obtained are shown in Table 6. As can be seen from Table 6, the foam type hair cosmetic of Experiment 11 was able to change the color tone of hair in a natural feeling.

Table 6

Components	(% by weight)
Titanium-dioxide-coated mica*5	1.0
Amphoteric polymer (YUKAFORMER 202(act.30%), available from Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Limited)	1.5
Liquid Petrolatum	0.1
Dimethyl polysiloxane (5000 cs)	0.1
Stearyl trimethylammonium chloride	0.2
Polyoxyethylene (9EO) sec-tetradecyl ether	0.4
Ethanol	8.0
Birch Extract (available from Ichimaru Pharcos Co., Ltd.)	0.1
Purified water	balance
LPG (0.45 MPa)	8.5
- Evaluation -	
Hair-color change:	B
Naturalness:	A

Notes of Table 6:

\*5: Average particle diameter: 7.4  $\mu\text{m}$ ; proportion of particles with diameters of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or larger: 0.8% by volume [titanium-dioxide-coated mica obtained by classifying FLA-MENCO ORANGE 320 (anatase type, available from Mearl Co.) having an average particle diameter: 12.1  $\mu\text{m}$  and a proportion of particles with diameters of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or larger: 12.8% by volume].

## Experiment 12

Components except LPG and dimethyl ether, as shown in Table 7, were mixed by a conventional method, and the mixture obtained was injected into a commercially available aerosol foam container, which was further filled with the LPG (0.6 MPa) and dimethyl ether. Thus, a foam type hair cosmetic was obtained. On the foam type hair cosmetic thus obtained, the hair-color change and naturalness were evaluated in the same manner as in Experiment 1.

Results obtained are shown in Table 7. As can be seen from Table 7, the foam type hair cosmetic of Experiment 12 was able to change the color tone of hair in a natural feeling.



Table 7

Components	(% by weight)
Titanium-dioxide-coated mica*6	4.0
Amphoteric polymer (YUKAFORMER SM(act.30%), available from Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Limited)	3.0
Isopropyl myristate	0.1
Isostearyl glyceryl ether	0.2
Polyoxyethylene (9EO) sec-tetradecyl ether	0.5
Red No. 404	2.0
Methylparaben	0.1
Cycloprotein extract solution (SILKGEN G SOLUBLE KE, available from Ichimaru Pharcos Co., Ltd.)	0.05
Ethanol	5.0
Water	balance
Perfume	0.2
LPG (0.6 MPa)	8.0
Dimethyl ether	2.0
- Evaluation -	
Hair-color change:	A
Naturalness:	A

Notes of Table 7:

\*6: Average particle diameter: 5.4 μm; proportion of particles with diameters of 20 μm or larger: 0.1% by volume; FLAMENCO SATIN ORANGE 360M (rutile type, available from Mearl Co.).

Experiment 13

Components as shown in Table 8 were mixed by a conventional method to obtain a gel type hair cosmetic. On the hair cosmetic thus obtained, the hair-color change and naturalness were evaluated in the same manner as in Experiment 1.

Results obtained are shown in Table 8. As can be seen from Table 8, the gel type hair cosmetic of Experiment 13 was able to change the color tone of hair in a natural feeling.

Table 8

Components (% by weight)

5	Titanium-dioxide-coated mica A 20.0
	Liquid isoparaffin 10.0
	Polyoxyethylene (3EO) oleyl
10	ether phosphate 5.5
	Polyoxyethylene (5EO) cetyl ether 7.0
	Polyoxyethylene (20EO) cetostearyl ether 2.4
15	Glycerol 3.0
	1,3-butanediol 4.0
	Sorbitol 10.0
	Amino-modified silicone emulsion 0.5
20	(SM-8702C, available from
	Toray Dow Corning Corp.)
	Potassium hydroxide 1.6
25	Perfume 0.2
	Purified water balance
	- Evaluation -
30	Hair-color change: B
	Naturalness: A

Experiment 14

35 Components except LPG, as shown in Table 9, were mixed by a conventional method, and the mixture obtained was injected into a container with a comb-type attachment, which was further filled with the LPG (0.4 MPa). On the foam type hair cosmetic thus obtained, the hair-color change and naturalness were evaluated in the same manner as in Experiment 1.

40 Results obtained are shown in Table 9. As can be seen from Table 9, the foam type hair cosmetic of Experiment 14 was able to change the color tone of hair in a natural feeling.

Table 9

Components	(% by weight)
Mixed titanium-dioxide-coated mica*7	3.5
(Titanium-dioxide-coated mica*8	2.0)
(Titanium-dioxide-coated mica*9	1.5)
Amphoteric polymer (YUKAFORMER 202(act.30%), available from Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Limited)	1.5
Cyclic silicone	0.2
Olive oil	0.1
Dialkyl(C12-C16)dimethylammonium chloride	0.1
Polyoxyethylene (9EO) sec-tetradecyl ether	0.5
Ethanol	5.0
Perfume	0.05
Purified water	balance
LPG (4.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	10.0
- Evaluation -	
Hair-color change:	A
Naturalness:	B

Notes of Table 9:

\*7: A mixture of titanium-dioxide-coated mica\*8 and titanium-dioxide-coated mica\*9; average particle diameter of the mixture: 8.3  $\mu\text{m}$ ; proportion of particles with diameters of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or larger: 6.3% by volume.

\*8: Average particle diameter: 5.2  $\mu\text{m}$ ; proportion of particles with diameters of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or larger: 0.1% by volume or less; FLA-MENCO SATIN RED 460M (available from Mearl Co.).

\*9: Average particle diameter: 12.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ; proportion of particles with diameters of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or larger: 14.6% by volume or less; FLAMENCO RED 420C (available from Mearl Co.).

Experiments 15 to 20

Components as shown in Table 10 were mixed by a conventional method, and the pH of the mixture was adjusted to 7.5. Forty five grams (45 g) of the mixture thus obtained and about 1 g of stainless steel balls were put into a commercially available aerosol can (container), which was further filled with 5 g of an aerosol propellant (liquefied petroleum gas; 0.4 MPa). Thus, aerosol (foam) type hair cosmetics were prepared.

- Evaluation -

Re-dispersibility of the hair cosmetic put in the aerosol container, prepared in each Experiment, was tested and evaluated in the following way. The hair cosmetic was also applied to hair, and the hair-color change was tested and evaluated in the same manner as in Experiment 1.

Re-dispersibility test

Hair cosmetics containing well-dispersed titanium-dioxide-coated mica were left for 3 days. Thereafter, the aerosol containers were each shaken up and down and the number of times the container was shaken until the stainless steel balls began to move was counted, to make evaluation according to the following criteria. The up-and-down reciprocation was counted as one time.

Results obtained are shown in Table 10.

**EP 0 887 067 A2**

Re-dispersibility evaluation criteria:

Rank	Criteria
A:	Not more than three times until the stainless steel balls begin to move.
B:	Four to ten times until the stainless steel balls begin to move.
C:	Eleven times or more until the stainless steel balls begin to move.



Table 10

(% by weight)						
Experiment						
Components	15	16	17	18	19	20
Titanium-dioxide-coated mica:						
A	3.0	5.0	3.0	-	3.0	-
D	-	-	-	5.0	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	3.0
Carboxyvinyl polymer*10						
	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.15	0.05
Amphoteric macromolecule*11						
	3.0	5.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0
Nonionic surfactant*12						
	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Anionic surfactant*13						
	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	-
Sodium hydroxide	--in an amount for pH adjustment--					
Disodium edetate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ethanol	15.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Purified water	bal.	bal.	bal.	bal.	bal.	bal.
Total:	100	100	100	100	100	100
- Evaluation -						
Re-dispersibility:	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hair-color change:	A	A	A	B	A	C

Noes of Table 10:

\*10: CARBOPOL 980, available from B.F. Goodrich.

\*11: YUKAFORMER 202 (act. 30%), available from Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Limited.

\*12: Polyoxyethylene tridecyl ether (SOFTANOL 90, trade name; available from Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Co., Ltd.

\*13: Polyoxyethylene (EO4) lauryl ether phosphate.

As shown in Table 10, the hair cosmetics of Experiments 15 to 19 had a good re-dispersibility, and was able to well change the color tone of hair. Moreover, they did not impart any unnaturally glittering impression to the hair.

However, the hair cosmetic of Experiment 20, making use of the titanium-dioxide-coated mica with particle diameters of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or larger in a proportion more than 10% by volume, was not able to well change the color tone, and was imparted a glittering impression with an unnatural feeling.

#### Experiment 21

Components as shown in Table 11 were mixed by a conventional method, and 45 g of the mixture thus obtained and about 1 g of stainless steel balls were put into a commercially available aerosol can (container), which was further filled with 5g of an aerosol propellant (liquefied petroleum gas; 0.45 MPa). Thus, a hair cosmetic was obtained in the form that it was filled in a hair foam container. On the hair cosmetic thus obtained, the re-dispersibility and hair-color change were evaluated in the same manner as in Experiment 15.

Results obtained are shown in Table 11. As can be seen from Table 11, the hair cosmetic of Experiment 21 showed good results on both the re-dispersibility and the hair-color change. Moreover, it did not impart any unnaturally glittering impression to the hair.

Tabl 11

(% by weight)

Components	Experiment 21
Titanium-dioxide-coated mica*14	3.0
Carboxyvinyl polymer*10	0.03
Amphoteric macromolecule*11	2.5
Nonionic surfactant*12	0.5
Anionic surfactant*13	0.3
Polyether-modified silicone*15	0.4
Squalane	0.1
Sodium hydroxide	for pH adjustment (pH: 7.5)
Disodium edetate	0.1
Ethanol	10.0
Perfume	0.2
Purified water	balance
Total:	100.0
- Evaluation -	
Re-dispersibility:	A
Hair-color change:	A

## Notes of Table 11:

\*14: FLAMENCO SATIN ORANGE 320 (rutile type, available from Mearl Co.); average particle diameter: 5.4  $\mu$ m; proportion of particles with diameters of 20  $\mu$ m or larger: 0.1% by volume or less.

\*15: Silicone SH-3775M (available from Toray Dow Corning Corp.).

## Experiment 22

Components as shown in Table 12 were mixed by a conventional method, and 45 g of the mixture thus obtained and about 1 g of stainless steel balls were put into a commercially available aerosol can (container), which was further

**EP 0 887 067 A2**

filled with 5g of an aerosol propellant (liquefied petroleum gas; 0.45 MPa). Thus, a hair cosmetic was obtained in the form that it was filled in a hair foam container. On the hair cosmetic thus obtained, the re-dispersibility and hair-color change were evaluated in the same manner as in Experiment 15.

5 Results obtained are shown in Table 12. As can be seen from Table 12, the hair cosmetic of Experiment 22 showed good results on both the re-dispersibility and the hair-color change. Moreover, it did not impart any unnaturally glittering impression to the hair.

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55



Tabl 12

(% by weight)

Components	Experiment 22
Titanium-dioxide-coated mica*16	3.0
Carboxyvinyl polymer*10	0.03
Amphoteric macromolecule*11	2.5
Nonionic surfactant*12	0.5
Anionic surfactant*13	0.3
Glycerol	0.3
Isostearyl glyceryl ether	0.2
Sodium hydroxide	for pH adjustment (pH: 7.5)
Disodium edetate	0.1
Ethanol	10.0
Perfume	0.2
Purified water	balance
Total:	100.0
- Evaluation -	
Re-dispersibility:	A
Hair-color change:	A

## Notes of Table 12:

\*16: FLAMENCO SATIN RED (rutile type, available from Mearl Co.); average particle diameter: 5.2  $\mu\text{m}$ ; proportion of particles with diameters of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or larger: 0.1% by volume or less.

## Experiment 23

Components as shown in Table 13 were mixed by a conventional method, and 45 g of the mixture thus obtained and about 1 g of stainless steel balls were put into a commercially available aerosol container, which was further filled with 4g of an aerosol propellant (liquefied petroleum gas; 0.45 MPa). Thus, a foam type hair cosmetic was obtained. On the foam type hair cosmetic thus obtained, the re-dispersibility and hair-color change were evaluated in the same manner as in Experiment 15.

Results obtained are shown in Table 13. As can be seen from Table 13, the hair cosmetic of Experiment 23 showed good results on both the re-dispersibility and the hair-color change. Moreover, it did not impart any unnaturally glittering impression to the hair.

Table 13

15		(% by weight)
	<u>Components</u>	<u>Experiment 23</u>
-	Titanium-dioxide-coated mica*17	4.0
20	Carboxyvinyl polymer*10	0.1
-	Amphoteric macromolecule*11	4.0
25	Nonionic surfactant*12	0.5
	Olive oil	0.1
	Ethanol	10.0
30	Perfume	0.2
	Purified water	balance
35	Total:	100.0
	- Evaluation -	
	Re-dispersibility:	A
40	Hair-color change:	A

## Notes of Table 13:

\*17: FLAMENCO SATIN BLUE (rutile type, available from Mearl Co.); average particle diameter: 5.2  $\mu\text{m}$ ; proportion of particles with diameters of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or larger: 0.1% by volume.

As described above, the hair cosmetics of Experiments 15 to 23 containing the titanium-dioxide-coated mica

according to the present invention had a superior re-dispersibility, and also, when applied to hair, were able to well change the color of hair without imparting an unnaturally glittering impression.

# Claims

5

1. A hair cosmetic containing titanium-dioxide-coated mica, wherein titanium-dioxide-coated mica with particle diameters of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or larger is in a proportion not more than 10% by volume in the total volume of the titanium-dioxide-coated mica.

- 10

2. The hair cosmetic according to claim 1, wherein said titanium-dioxide-coated mica with particle diameters of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or larger is in a proportion not more than 1% by volume in the total volume of the titanium-dioxide-coated mica.

-

3. The hair cosmetic according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said titanium-dioxide-coated mica has surface layers comprising rutile type titanium dioxide.

15

4. The hair cosmetic according to any one of the claims 1 to 3, wherein said titanium-dioxide-coated mica contains iron and at least one of calcium oxide, magnesium oxide and zinc oxide.

20

5. The hair cosmetic according to claim 4, wherein in the titanium-dioxide-coated mica the iron is in a content of from 0.125% by weight to 1% by weight and at least one of the calcium oxide, the magnesium oxide and the zinc oxide is in a content of at least 0.05% by weight, based on the weight of mica particles.

25

6. The hair cosmetic according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein said titanium-dioxide-coated mica is contained in an amount of from 0.5% by weight to 20% by weight.

30

7. The hair cosmetic according to any one of claims 1 to 6, which further comprises a carboxyvinyl polymer and an amphoteric macromolecule.

8. The hair cosmetic according to claim 7, which contains the titanium-dioxide-coated mica in an amount of from 0.5% by weight to 10% by weight, the carboxyvinyl polymer from 0.01% by weight to 0.2% by weight, and the amphoteric macromolecule from 0.2% by weight to 3% by weight.

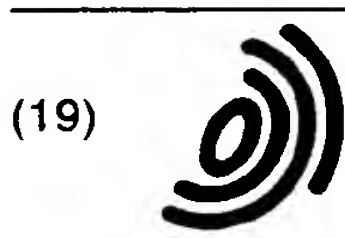
35

40

45

50

55



Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



(11) **EP 0 887 067 A3**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(88) Date of publication A3:  
30.07.2003 Bulletin 2003/31

(51) Int Cl.7: **A61K 7/00, A61K 7/06**

(43) Date of publication A2:  
30.12.1998 Bulletin 1998/53

(21) Application number: **98111533.0**

(22) Date of filing: **23.06.1998**

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU  
MC NL PT SE**  
Designated Extension States:  
**AL LT LV MK RO SI**

(30) Priority: **25.06.1997 JP 16932297**  
**05.12.1997 JP 33525597**

(71) Applicant: **Kao Corporation**  
**Chuo-Ku Tokyo 103 (JP)**

(72) Inventors:  
• **Kouzu, Emiko,**  
**c/o Kao Corp. Research Laboratories**  
**Tokyo 131 (JP)**  
• **Itou, Takashi, c/o Kao Corp. Research Lab.**  
**Tokyo 131 (JP)**

- **Uzu, Atsushi, c/o Kao Corp. Research Lab.**  
**Tokyo 131 (JP)**
- **Nomura, Tadashi, c/o Kao Corp. Research Lab.**  
**Tokyo 131 (JP)**
- **Asami, Michiko, c/o Kao Corp. Research Lab.**  
**Tokyo 131 (JP)**
- **Hirano, Aya, c/o Kao Corp. Research Lab.**  
**Tokyo 131 (JP)**
- **Itou, Yoshiaki, c/o Kao Corp. Research Lab.**  
**Tokyo 131 (JP)**

(74) Representative:  
**Hansen, Bernd, Dr. Dipl.-Chem. et al**  
**Hoffmann Eitle,**  
**Patent- und Rechtsanwälte,**  
**Arabellastrasse 4**  
**81925 München (DE)**

(54) **Hair cosmetics**

(57) In a hair cosmetic containing titanium-dioxide-coated mica, titanium-dioxide-coated mica with particle diameters of 20 µm or larger is used in a proportion not more than 10% by volume in the total volume of the titanium-dioxide-coated mica so that, when applied to

hair, it may not impart an unnaturally glittering impression to the hair. To improve re-dispersibility of such a hair cosmetic, a carboxyvinyl polymer and an amphoteric macromolecule may be used in combination.

EP 0 887 067 A3





European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 98 11 1533

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
X	EP 0 463 780 A (UNILEVER PLC ET AL.) 2 January 1992 (1992-01-02) * claim 1; examples 1-3,9-11 *	1-8	A61K7/00 A61K7/06
X	GB 2 149 806 A (YAMAHATSU SANGYO KAISHA LTD) 19 June 1985 (1985-06-19) * claim 1; example 8 *	1-6	
X	WO 94 09750 A (UNILEVER PLC ET AL.) 11 May 1994 (1994-05-11) * claim 1; example 33 *	1-8	
X	DATABASE CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS 'Online! retrieved from STN Database accession no. 110: 121041 XP002242235 * abstract * & JP 63 023810 A (HOSOKAWA FUNTAI K.K.) 1 February 1988 (1988-02-01)	1-6	
A	M.C. MARTINI ET AL: "Actifs et additifs en cosmetologie" 1992, LAVOISIER TEC & DOC, PARIS, FR XP002242234 196800 * page 333 - page 339 *	1-8	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6) A61K A61Q
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search <b>THE HAGUE</b>		Date of completion of the search <b>23 May 2003</b>	Examiner <b>Glikman, J-F</b>
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

EPO FORM 1503 03 82 (204C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT  
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 98 11 1533

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.  
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on  
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

23-05-2003

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 463780	A	02-01-1992	GB 2245279 A	02-01-1992
			AT 133064 T	15-02-1996
			AU 636231 B2	22-04-1993
			AU 7846091 A	02-01-1992
			BR 9102568 A	21-01-1992
			CA 2022901 A1	21-12-1991
			DE 69116448 D1	29-02-1996
			DE 69116448 T2	20-06-1996
			EP 0463780 A2	02-01-1992
			ES 2082139 T3	16-03-1996
			GR 3019253 T3	30-06-1996
			IN 171889 A1	30-01-1993
			JP 1900717 C	27-01-1995
			JP 4243812 A	31-08-1992
			JP 6021051 B	23-03-1994
			KR 9614778 B1	19-10-1996
			US 6106816 A	22-08-2000
			ZA 9104743 A	24-02-1993
GB 2149806	A	19-06-1985	JP 1850423 C	21-06-1994
			JP 5045565 B	09-07-1993
			JP 60087210 A	16-05-1985
			JP 61083111 A	26-04-1986
			KR 9201456 B1	14-02-1992
WO 9409750	A	11-05-1994	AU 5342694 A	24-05-1994
			CN 1091952 A	14-09-1994
			EP 0666729 A1	16-08-1995
			WO 9409750 A1	11-05-1994
			JP 8502509 T	19-03-1996
			ZA 9308000 A	28-04-1995
JP 63023810	A	01-02-1988	JP 1776401 C	28-07-1993
			JP 4062289 B	05-10-1992

EPO FORM P/459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82